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precise temporal and modal force; that the clause as a whole is rather generalizing than determinative, and more frequently temporal than relative.

In undertaking to explain the origin of attraction Mr. Frank is less convincing. Attraction, he holds, is not merely a formal assimilation, but its beginnings are to be sought in sentences like *mittat quem velit*, in which, following Hale, the author regards *velit* as being as much a jussive as *mittat*—"let him choose his man and send him." But even if we admit the justice of this particular interpretation, one can hardly regard as parallels examples like *Bacch.* 656, *furetur quod queat*; *Hec.* 197, *di vortant bene quod agas*; *Bacch.* 674, *occasio fuit ut quantum velles tantum sumeres*, cited as illustrating the origin of the construction.

CARLES E. BENNETT

*A Primer of Classical and English Philology.* By WALTER W. SKEAT. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1905. Pp. viii+101. 2s.

Philology is used here in its purely linguistic application, and in this case might have been replaced by Phonology, for all the topics chosen for exposition have to do with the relations of Greek, Latin, and English sounds. About half the space is devoted to the matter of vowel-gradation, and it is for its clear treatment of this subject—one that is of prime importance in Greek grammar and yet inadequately presented in our school-grammars, and one in which, more than any other, a comparison of English is helpful—that this little book may be warmly recommended to classical students.

CARL D. BUCK

*Orientis Graeci inscriptiones selectae. Supplementum Sylloges Inscriptionum Graecarum.* Edidit WILHELMUS DITTBEN-BERGER. Leipzig: S. Hirzel. Vol. I, pp. vii+658, 1903. M. 18; Vol. II, pp. vii+750, 1905. M. 22.

In these two handsome volumes are published 773 inscriptions, a few of them for the first time, and many from out-of-the-way places in an ill-organized literature. We are thus presented with the historically important Greek inscriptions having to do with Alexander's empire, the kingdoms which arose from its fragments, and the provinces into which these were organized after the Roman conquest. The upper limit is Alexander, the lower Justinian. Vol. II is reserved for the Roman era. Dialectal inscriptions are admitted, but not *qua* dialectal. The work does not compete with Cauer's *Delectus* or Collitz's *Sammlung*. Metrical inscriptions are excluded, Kaibel having pre-empted this field. Total wrecks of weighty documents are rejected.